

Woodlake Property Owners Association Neighborhood Watch Newsletter

The publication of this newsletter is unofficial and does not reflect any opinion, directive, or policy of the Woodlake Property Owners Association members or Board of Directors.

The primary purpose of the newsletter is to convey information designed to assist us to reduce or prevent crime in our community.

The information presented is available through various public access sources, personal interview, or observation. Your comments as to how we can improve this effort are welcome.

Thanksgiving, possibly, is the most dangerous holiday of the year. Traffic, the crowds, not to mention the colder, inclement weather making driving more hazardous, our focus isn't where it should be which only compounds the risk. We're hoping the rest of your holiday season is safe, secure and festive for you and your loved ones.

1. Bell County Sheriff Tip Line: Wanted as of November 30th, 2013 - [http://71.6.170.26/revize/bellcounty/departments/cscsd\(adult_probation\)/most_wanted.php](http://71.6.170.26/revize/bellcounty/departments/cscsd(adult_probation)/most_wanted.php) ; (No change) Stacy Antee, CCH: Forgery of a Financial Instrument, and Felicia Martinez, CCH: Assault with a Deadly Weapon, both women from Temple, have been arrested.

Two fugitives are last known to have lived in Harker Heights: Curtis Cross, 55, is a 5'6" 180 lbs, W/M wanted for Theft of Property, and Trevon Pilgram is a 31 y/o B/M that is 6'3" weighing 200 lbs and wanted for Possession of a Controlled Substance.

From Killeen is 20 y/o Carla Sanchez, W/F that is 5'2", 160 lbs, wanted for Burglary of a Habitation, and Joshua Naputi, 22, is a 305 lb, 6'2" W/M from Holland, wanted for Credit/Debit Card Abuse.

Please review the attached flyer; if you have any information regarding those individuals; Call the Bell County Sheriff's Office at 254-933-5400, your local law enforcement, or CRIMESTOPPERS AT 1-800-729-TIPS (Local 526-TIPS) There is now an "on-line" crime reporting system for your convenience at:

http://71.6.170.26/revize/bellcounty/citizen_online_reporting_system/index.php

From Austin: A reward of \$10,000 is being offered for information leading to the apprehension of Anthony Gonzales.



RACE: W, SEX: M, DOB: 07/12/73, Ht: 5'6", Wgt: 170 lbs. AKA: Ghost, Anthony Aleman Gonzales
SMT: Tattoos: "Mexicano" and female shape on abdomen; "Lil Laura" on left finger; "Laura" on neck; multiple tattoos along right arm; dragon/skin/wing/"Mi amor sita vida Laura" across chest; Rosary on left arm; circle with cross on right leg. Gang(s): Texas Mexican Mafia

Wanted For: Murder, Aggravated Assault, Engaging in Organized Criminal Activity, and Parole Violation. LKA: 428 Charco Street, Goliad, Texas, 689765.

Details: Gonzales is a native of Corpus Christi, Texas, and a confirmed Mexican Mafia gang member. He has been previously employed in upholstery work.

In 1992, Gonzales was sentenced to 10 years in prison for Burglary of a Habitation. In 2001, he was convicted of Possession of a Controlled Substance and Evading Arrest Using a Vehicle. He also has previous arrests for Criminal Trespass, Failure to Identify Fugitive from Justice, Possession of Marijuana, and Unlawful Possession of Firearm.

On July 25, 2008, Gonzales and nine associates were involved in a shooting at a Corpus Christi residence, resulting in the death of one adult and the injury of two children. All suspects have been captured except for Gonzales. CAUTION: Subject should be considered ARMED and DANGEROUS!

2. Crime Update: Lock your car doors when you leave your car. Watch the video. "Slippery Sliders" are being caught on camera all across the country. Sometimes the perpetrator is caught red-handed, but most of the time the victim has no idea until it's too late:

and Nolanville, within the past couple of weeks. Car theft is a crime of opportunity and convenience. You can minimize chances of being a victim of auto theft by common-sense precautions: always park your car in well lit, high traffic area, always lock your car and park in a garage or secure area when possible.

3. Community Emergency Response Training (CERT), Part 2 -

The American College of Surgeons has described three phases of death due to trauma:

- **Phase 1.** Death within minutes due to overwhelming and irreversible damage to vital organs.
- **Phase 2.** Death within several hours due to excessive bleeding.
- **Phase 3.** Death in several days or weeks due to infection or multiple-system failure (i.e., not from the injury per se).

Experts agree that over 40 percent of disaster victims in the second and third phases of death could be saved by providing simple medical care. CERT disaster medical operations personnel are trained to provide treatment for life-threatening conditions—airway obstruction, bleeding, and shock—and treatment for other less urgent conditions. They are also trained to provide the greatest good for the greatest number of victims through principles of triage. Given the overwhelming nature of disasters, the CERT members' training in medical operations can play a critical role in disaster response.

Specifically:

- Recognize and treat life-threatening conditions (i.e., open the airway, control bleeding, treat for shock).
- Conduct triage evaluations.

Remember that the goal of disaster medical operations is to do the greatest good for the greatest number.

In emergency medicine, airway obstruction, bleeding, and shock are "killers"—life-threatening conditions that can kill a patient if not treated immediately. The first priority of medical operations workers is to attend to these potential killers by:

- Restoring breathing.
- Controlling severe bleeding.
- Ensuring adequate circulation (treating for shock).

When working in a disaster with multiple casualties, the first goal is Simple Triage And Rapid Treatment (START).

Knowing how to recognize the "killers" by recognizing their symptoms and their effects on body systems will enable you to provide immediate treatment to minimize disaster casualties.

The search and rescue function is really two separate activities:

- **Search.** To look through (a place, an area, etc.) carefully in order to find something missing or lost.

- **Rescue.** To free or deliver from confinement.

The objectives of search and rescue are to:

- Acknowledge that the most important person in a rescue attempt is the rescuer.
- Rescue the greatest number of people in the shortest amount of time.
- Rescue lightly trapped victims first.

As a volunteer worker, you will confine your efforts to *light search and rescue*; that is, the relatively uncomplicated extrication of victims from situations that pose minimal risk to the rescuer.

Experience has shown that immediately after almost every major disaster, the first response to trapped and injured victims is by spontaneous, untrained, and well-intentioned persons paying little or no regard to personal safety. In some cases, further loss of life is avoided. More often than not, however, spontaneous rescue efforts result in serious injuries and compounded problems.

To avoid the problems associated with spontaneous actions, rescue efforts should be planned and practiced in advance. The decision to attempt a rescue should be based on two factors:

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• The overall goal of doing the greatest good for the greatest number of people.

Search And Rescue Resources:

• **Tools** depend on their availability and the needs of the situation. For example, storm or earthquake damage may require tools for lifting debris whereas flood damage may require boats, ropes, and life preservers.

• **Time** may be very limited for some victims. The first 24 hours after a disaster has been called the "Golden Day" that period In the aftermath of a disaster, each of these components may be very limited. CERT search and rescue teams can make their efforts more effective in the time available through:

- Planning (developing rescue action plans based on probable search and rescue situations), and practicing implementing those plans.
- Realistic size-up of the situation.
- Careful attention to rescuer safety.

Planning involves assessing probable needs, risks, and resources before disaster strikes and developing an action plan that takes these factors into account. Action plans should be implemented under simulated disaster conditions to identify their strengths and weaknesses and ways to improve their implementation.

Needs and risks are determined to some extent by the types of occupancies in the local area. Type of occupancies in this case does not just refer to houses. It also refers to any place where people might be during a disaster, including:

- Apartments, condominiums, and mobile homes.
- Industrial, commercial, or office space.
- Schools.
- Places of worship.
- Hospitals and nursing homes.
- Airports.

Don't be part of the problem....Be part of the solution.

Part of search and rescue planning involves identifying the different types of occupancies in the local area and asking:

- What does this mean in terms of population density?
- What does it mean for the kinds of rescue efforts that may be required?
- What are the implications for rescuer safety?

Careful examination of the types of occupancies that may be involved in a disaster will provide valuable information about the human and physical resources that may be required and the amount of time that may be available for search and rescue operations. During which injured or trapped victims have an 80 percent chance of survival if rescued.

In a disaster situation, emergency on-scene management is needed to ensure the safety of disaster workers, provide clear leadership for rescuers, and improve the effectiveness of rescue efforts.

The CERT organizational framework in use today was created to address the following needs for local emergency operations:

- Effective communications among agency personnel.
- A well-defined management structure.
- Accountability.

The CERT structure now in use fulfills these needs, and also

provides the advantages of:

- **Terminology** that contributes to effective communication and shared understanding.
- **Consolidated action plans** that coordinate strategic goals, tactical objectives, and support activities.
- **Comprehensive resource management** that facilitates application of available resources to the right incident in a timely manner.
- **Manageable span of control** that provides for a desirable rescuer/supervisor ratio of between three and seven rescuers per supervisor.

Objectives - In a disaster situation, the objectives of the CERT organization are to:

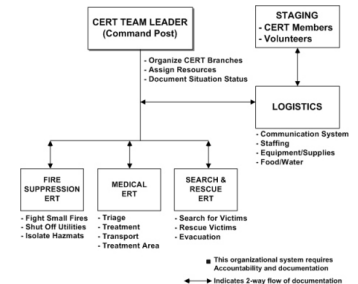
- Identify the scope of the incident. (*What is the problem?*)
- Determine an overall strategy. (*What can we do; how will we do it?*)
- Deploy resources. (*Who is going to do what?*)
- Because the CERT organizational structure is flexible, it can change depending on the need to achieve these objectives.

CERT Structure - The following basic rules make up the foundation of the CERT organizational framework:

- Each CERT must establish a command structure.
- A CERT leader is appointed to direct the operations of the team.
- The location of the CERT leader is considered the Command Post for the CERT.
- The CERT leader may appoint members to assist with managing resources, services, and supplies (logistics).
- The CERT may operate as a single team that performs all functions as required.
- The CERT may be divided into small teams (ERTs) of at least three people to achieve specific goals (e.g., fire suppression, medical, search and rescue), with a leader for each ERT.
- In all situations, each functioning unit must have an identified leader to supervise tasks being performed.

Note that CERT personnel should always be assigned to teams consisting of at least three persons.

One person will serve as a runner and communicate with the Command Post, and two people will "buddy up" to respond to the immediate needs. A diagram of the basic CERT structure is shown in the figure:



4. On The Horizon: Holiday Season Crime Prevention Tips -

During the holiday season, crime rates tend to have a slight upswing. This is due, in part, to shoppers carrying more cash and credit cards with them while shopping - shopping later than usual and the relaxed, easy-going attitude that comes with this time of year. We call it good cheer. Criminals call it complacency. By remaining aware of holiday season risks you can better protect yourself. The LVMPD Robbery Section and Crime Prevention provide these tips to assist you in having a safe and enjoyable holiday season. *The WPOA NW Coordinator.*